THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1793. [Nº 1615.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

THE MISER'S DEFENCE.

"He's but a Wretch, with all his lands,
"Who wears a narrow Soul."—

FOOLS-caps, and misers-caps, have been made, mended, ripped up, new modelled, plain and taffeiled, simple and figured, of all sizes and shapes; yet, in 1700 years, not a soul has been willing to try them on.—In my motto, Dr. WATTS has but echoed the public voice, in attributing wretchedness to a narrow soul; but when we come to think of it, what has happiness or wretchedness to do with the breadth or narrowness of the soul? If wearing a narrow soul is like wearing a narrow coat, I confess, that it may make a man *restless*; but as to wretchedness, I believe that misers, who are said to have the narrowest souls, know very little about it. Your *broad souled* men understand wretchedness by the rule of Grammar, they can decline an half-joe in the *Nominative*, into a guinea in the *Genitive*, into a crown in the *Dative*, into a shilling in the *Accusative*, into a penny in the *Vocative*, and it comes natural into the *Ablative*, when the last farthing is gone.—In the plural number 'tis all wretchedness, for there is nothing to count or give away!—Look on the other hand, see the miser, counting his treasures, careless about declensions, and *Lyn Genus*'s, looking on each side, to see that the charming image is not defaced. In each darling coin, he sees the dear representative of beef, plumb-pudding, partridge and venison; whatever is rich, elegant or desirable on earth, is present to his view. He has before him, what will purchase the produce of every quarter of the globe.—He sees, smells, tastes and feels, all that sense can enjoy, or imagination can paint; —but, like a Philosopher he reflects, *that man wants little here below*, and is resolved to enjoy that little, in as essential and comprehensive form as possible.—What the preacher inculcates, he practises, in curbing all his expensive passions, in controuling all his inordinate desires.—He eats and drinks what Heaven sends, and leaves the luxuries, which ruin health and fortune, to men who have more capacious souls.—He considers money as the root of all evil, and is resolved, as fast as he can get it, to conceal stock and branch, from those whom they may ruin.—He keeps, from knaves and sluggards, that which they should not, and cannot earn—and from that world, that which industry has not energy enough to draw forth.—The wards of his lock, are so many springs to labour; and were he to relax his love of money, his neighbours would relax as much in their diligence and exertion. It is singular, that the world should applaud the temperate, the abstemious, and the industrious; yet condemn the miser, who has all these attributes.—But why should we call him a miser, who possesses in plenty, that after which all are studying? He is so called, merely in derision, because the multitude has not fortitude, perseverance and self-denial, enough to arrive at his eminence. Your *great souled* men, when their wine and their delicacies are gone, must go to the miser to solicit from him, that which will purchase all things.

The miser can unlock all the stores of wit, wealth, beauty, and honour at his pleasure; or may, perhaps, be more happy, in conceiving of untasted enjoyments, which he can at any time command. When we consider the owners of fine houses and gardens, of sumptuous carriages and magnificent furniture, happy, shall not he be deemed as happy, who can have them when he will? As the rays of light and heat become intensely acute, and to our senses perfect, when converged into a point, so do all the honours and riches of the world, when converged with the miser's chest;—and as the first seem to lose their power and effect, when scattered and diverged, so do the last. The happiness of all the world may be essentially interested in the equal distribution of light, heat and money; but as there ever is, always was, and eternally will be a distinction, he is certainly the happiest who gets the most. Some people say, that money is good for nothing till you spend it; but certainly money is good for nothing before you have got it, and good for nothing when you are spending it, and good for nothing after it is gone,—so that the only *point of worth* is, when you *have and hold it, to you and your heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever.*

I confess that if we consider silver and gold only as shining minerals, calculated to please the eye, they would be hardly worth a thought; but when we read the adventures of old Chrysal, and observe that every piece of money has a soul in it, in proportion to its diameter, we ought to keep these immortal pieces of metal, so long as we find all men paying homage to them as real divinities; but especially when we find every piece of money to possess the quintessence of all that we wish for. Thus, my friends, I advise you all, when you get a dollar, to eye it narrowly, to smell of it, to taste of it, and to handle it over and over again, before you part with it; BUT KEEP IT IF YOU CAN; *and if you should once obtain the characters of genuine misers, take my word for it, whether you have wide or narrow souls, you'll be as happy as the world can make you.* M.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

AFTER reading and referring several petitions, including one from the officers of the Rhode Island line of the army, which was laid on the table. The House in committee of the whole, took up Mr. Greenup's resolution for placing on the pension list, such military officers and privates as may be wounded in the public service, and are not otherwise provided for by law—after some debate, the resolution was modified by leaving blanks for the day and year from which the disability of such officers or soldiers may be dated—the question was then put and agreed to, with an additional resolution, ascertaining the nature and degree of the disability, and the annual allowance to be granted for the same. A committee was appointed to report a bill.

A report of the Secretary at War was read on the petition of Simeon Thayer, late a Major in the army, and disabled by a wound received in the battle of Monmouth—the following resolution on this subject was agreed to; that upon returning his commutation of half pay, with the interest that has accrued, he shall be allowed the half pay of a Major, from the first of January 1781—a Committee was appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

THURSDAY, February 7.

After reading two petitions for compensations, for military services rendered (which were referred to the Secretary at War) a resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Clark, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for regulating fees in the treasury office for transferring public securities—A report was then read from a committee on the petitions of several persons concerned in the manufacture of cordage, lines, twines, and packthread—The report was favourable to the petitioners and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

A report was also read, favourable to certain petitioners in Newark, New Jersey praying compensation for an academy destroyed by fire, during the war—on a motion that the committee should agree to the report the question being put, it passed in the negative.

FRIDAY, February 8.

A memorial from the officers of the late South Carolina lines for further compensation, &c. was read and laid on the table.

A petition was read, from the town of Norfolk Virginia, praying provision to be made for sick and infirm seamen—and referred to a committee of the whole.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. Willis presented a memorial from the Georgia line of the late army—read, and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Dayton in the chair the report of a select committee on the petitions of the manufacturers of cordage in Philadelphia and Providence was taken into consideration. This report contained two resolutions, which propose a drawback on exported cordage lines, twines, and packthread, made of imported hemp. After considerable debate, the question on the two resolutions was put, and they were separately disagreed to. The committee then rose and reported accordingly, and the House adopted the report.

MONDAY, February 11.

A petition of the administrators of William Carsp, late of New-Jersey, was read, praying compensation for sundry buildings burnt in the town of Newark by the British during the late war.

A representation was read from the Post Master-General, stating certain inconveniences attending the transmission of the mail thro' the State of New-Jersey, in consequence of a law of that State, which subjects stage coaches to a tax. Referred to a committee.

PARIS, December 15.

"THE explanation of the affairs of Frankfort, has laid open the most horrid, the most infamous scene, that ever shocked human nature: the most premeditated scene of murder and assassination, and sorry am I to add, that this barbarous business did not appear reprehensible to the King of Prussia or the Duke of Brunswick. Can you hear, and not revolt with indignation, that the Landgrave of Hesse ordered the knives, with which the soldiers of the Republic were butchered, to be forged under his immediate inspection. That he sent some of his satellites, and a band of carpenters, to direct the massacre of the Second. The Hessians distributed money amidst the populace, got drunk with them, and then formed their infernal plan.

When the town was summoned to surrender, the soldiers were, upon the drum beating to arms, assassinated as they repaired to their quarters; some by their hosts, others from the windows in the streets, others were seized by the groups on the ramparts and thrown over the walls. The wives of the soldiers were all, without compassion for their sex, inhumanly murdered, notwithstanding our brave soldiers made a most obstinate resistance; but the assassins, to the amount of 1000, forced the Coblentz gate, and butchered the artillery company, and volunteers on duty. The battalion of St. Onge, seeing their situation, fought in desperation.—They mowed down whole companies of the Prussians, and after burning their last cartridge, they took to the bayonet.

Here the Prussians, frightened at the "*Army Blanche*," called out to them to surrender—this was complied with by the soldiers reversing their firelocks, and the officers lowering their swords and colours.——After an awful silence—the Prussians opened their ranks, and let in the disguised Hessians, &c. The volunteers, with that confidence which soldiers have in their enemy, gave up their arms; when on a sudden these villains drew their knives, and butchered every man without exception.

My eyes are so full, I can scarce see what I write!

Some few escaped along the Mayne, under the protection of a detachment of the first battalion of chasseurs, with two pieces of cannon, and some cavalry, who had advanced to cover their retreat; in this affair, 1200 men have been slaughtered.

Monday the 3d, to complete the horror, several French officers were sent from Frankfort to Mentz, with—their hands cut off!

I entreat you, for the honour of humanity, to state these circumstances, which I announce to you from the best authority; and to add, that the Generals of the French army have still continued their usual generosity and humanity to the Prussians, wounded and prisoners; and have ordered this detail of horror to be published in German, and dispersed all over the countries we have conquered.

Tell me what instance in history furnishes so shameful an example, in time of war, from one enemy to another?"

LONDON, December 27.

In consequence of a general order for disarming all foreigners, the Marquis de Bouille was, at his landing in England, stripped of his sword. The sword was one of the finest pieces of workmanship ever executed in steel, and a present to the Marquis from the West India Gentlemen in London, on the motion of General Melvill, as a testimony of their respect for his character, and of their sense of his liberal and humane conduct to the English prisoners, when he was Governor of the French West India Islands. There is no doubt but the sword will be restored.

Last week the Dissenters of Birmingham sent a present of 500l. to Dr. Priestley, which the Doctor has since returned, with a very polite letter, expressive of his gratitude, saying, he thinks they have sufficiently suffered; and that he has received such a number of presents from various quarters, and particularly from members of the established church, as amount already to more than a compensation for all his losses.

JANUARY 4

The following is an exact Translation from a Speech, made in the National Convention at Paris (on the 14th of December, in a debate on the subject of establishing Public Schools for the Education of youth) by Citizen Dupont, a member of considerable weight.—And as the Doctrines contained in it were received with unanimous applause, except from two or three of the clergy, it may fairly be considered as an exposition of the creed of that enlightened Assembly.—Translated from Le Moniteur, *of Sunday, the 16th of December, 1792.*

"WHAT! Thrones are overturned! Sceptres broken! Kings expire! and yet the Altars of God remain! (here there is a murmur from some members; and the Abbe Fichon demands, that the person speaking may be called to order.) Tyrants, in outrage to nature, continue to burn an impious incense on those altars! (Some murmurs arise, but they are lost in the applauses from the majority of the Assembly.) The thrones that have been reversed, have left these altars naked unsupported, and tottering. A single breath of enlightend reason will now be sufficient to make them disappear. And if humanity is under obligations to the French nation for the first of these benefits, the fall of Kings, can it be doubted, but that the French People now Sovereign, will be wise enough, in like manner, to overthrow those altars and *those idols*, to which those Kings have hitherto made them subject; *Nature* and *Reason* these ought to be the Gods of men!—These are my Gods! (Here the Abbe Audrien cried out, "There's no hearing this?" and rushed out of the Assembly. A great laugh!) Admir

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[illegible] executive Power.—And you, Legislators, if you declare that the French people shall be happy—make haste to propagate these principles, and to teach them in your primary schools, instead of those fanatical principles which have hitherto been taught. The tyranny of kings was confined to make their people miserable in this life; but those other tyrants, the Priests, extend their dominions into another; of which they have no other idea than eternal punishments; a doctrine which some men have hitherto had the good nature to believe. But the moment of the catastrophe is come—all those prejudices must fall at the same time.—*We must destroy them, or they will destroy us.*—For myself! I honestly avow to the Convention—*I am an Atheist!*" (Here there is some noise and tumult—but a great number of members cried out, what is that to us? you are an honest man.) But *I* defy a single individual, amongst the twenty-four millions of Frenchmen, to make against me any well grounded reproach.—I doubt whether the Christians, or the Catholics, of which the last speaker, and those of his opinion, have been talking to us, can make the challenge—(Great applauses.)—There is another consideration.—Paris has great losses.—It has been deprived of the commerce of luxury, of that factitious splendor which was found at Courts, and invited strangers hither.—Well! we must repair these losses.—Let me then represent to you the times, that are fast approaching, when our Philosophers, whose names are celebrated throughout Europe, Petion, Syeyes, Condorcet and others—surrounded in our Pantheon, as the Greek Philosophers were at Athens, with a crowd of disciples coming from all parts of Europe, walking like the Peripatetics, and teaching—this Man, the system of the Universe, and developing the progress of all human knowledge; that perfectioning in the Social system, and shewing, in our degree of the 17th of June, 1789, the seed of the insurrection of the 14th of July, and the 10th of August, and of all those insurrections which are spreading with such rapidity throughout Europe—so that these young strangers, on their return to their respective countries, may spread the same lights and may operate, for the happiness of mankind similar revolutions throughout the whole.

(Numberless applauses arose, almost throughout the whole assembly—and in the galleries.)

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* *Printed "Deist" in the American Daily Advertiser of Friday the 9th instant, but corrected in the paper of Monday following.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

The ship Louisa, Capt. Birkhead, arrived here last Tuesday, left the Texel on the 16th of January, but brings nothing new, except the sailing of 6 or 7 Dutch men of war and gun-boats, destined, it was said, for the Scheldt.

A letter from the southward, to a gentleman in this city, contains the following intelligence—

That a British frigate had arrived at Dominico 18th Feb. express, in 32 days from England—and brought information, that Lord Hood was at sea with a fleet of 32 sail of the line, having on board several regiments, and that the Duke of Clarence had a command in this fleet: The letter further states, that General Matthews had arrived in the above frigate, vested with the supreme command of the forces in the Islands—that the army was to be augmented, by adding ten men to each company—The General was proceeding through the Islands, putting them in a posture of defence, and that every appearance indicated immediate war.—The frigate brought a report, that a French fleet, of 33 sail of the line, with a large body of troops, had sailed for the West Indies.

RENNINGTON, March 1.

A deserter from the British 26th, or Cameronian regiment of foot, just arrived in this town from Canada, informs, that the soldiers of the 7th regiment, who were lately confined and tried for mutiny, and for threatening the life of their Colonel, Prince Edward, IVth son of George III. as lately mentioned in the papers, were all acquitted by the court martial; and that the Prince himself is now under an arrest, for imposing the hardship on his men of procuring superfluous and fantastical equipments, and stopping their pay.—It is said, he will have to reimburse the whole to his regiment, and bear the burden personally; and further, were he not the King's son, he would in all probability be broken.

BOSTON, March 21.

Capt. Henry Williams, of Salem, sailed from Trinidad the 10th of February. The day he sailed, it was proclaimed by beat of drum, that every master of a vessel should, on his arrival, make report at the Governor's, of all his passengers; and if they had not brought cash to maintain themselves, he must take them away again, unless they had a trade to maintain themselves.—That if he had any Mulattoes or Negroes he must do the same;—and that they must not bring any swords, cutlasses or guns, with them.

Capt. Williams left at Trinidad, one 64 gunship, 2 frigates, and 1 sloop of war (French) that would not hoist the national flag.—They brought 6000 people from Martinique and Guadaloupe. The Spanish Governor had hired an American sloop to carry thereof an account to Spain. The frigates rudders were unhung, and hauled on shore, and their sails unbent. Provisions of all kinds were plenty and cheap.

We learn from Hallowell, in the county of Lincoln, that a gang of Coiners have lately been detected in that vicinity. The coin they had counterfeited and passed, were dollars, which were so masterly executed, as to render detection extremely difficult. Several of the gang, are now secured in Pownalborough goal, and the implements, dies, &c. are secure in the possession of Joseph North, Esquire. But few of these counterfeits, (which are made of copper thinly plated) were in circulation before the detection was made.

NEWPORT, March 25.

By the Ships Favourite and Tryal, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday and Tuesday last, we have received the following very highly interesting and important Intelligence:

The Death of Louis XVI.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of Monday, January 14.

BOUZOT denounced the Council-General of the Commons, for having issued a decree of shutting up the Play houses, and other places of public entertainment: He moved that this decree be annulled.

Quinette observed, that there was a decree extant, which charged the executive power to take all possible measures of safety during the judgment of Louis Capet.

The Assembly called for the order of the day.

A letter was read from M. Bertrand, the Ex-Minister, who complaining that the Minister of Justice had not delivered to the official defenders of Louis XVI. certain papers which he had addressed to them.

The Minister of Justice said, he had delivered those pieces into the hands of the Commission of twelve.

A member of this commission declared, that the pieces had been presented to Malesherbes, but the latter would not make any use of them.

The Convention called for the order of the day, being

The final judgment of Louis XVI.

Lehardi moved, that it be previously decided by a nominal call, if the decree that is to be pronounced on the fate of Louis shall be sanctioned by the nation at large.

Another proposed these questions——

1. Is it compatible with the interest of the State, that Louis be deprived of his dignity.

2. Is it proper that he should suffer death, or be imprisoned for life?

3. In either case, shall an appeal to the people take place?

Coulton and Guthier moved, that the following two questions be first put.

1. Is Louis guilty of high treason and conspiracy against the liberty and sovereignty of the nation?

Louvet moved, that in order to show a proper respect to the opinions of the different members; it should be first decided, whether or not, the appeal to the sovereign people should take place?

Cambaceres was of opinion, that the Convention ought to pronounce a judgment in *ipso facto*; he expressed at the same time his doubts, if the Convention had such a power vested in them; he therefore moved, that to avoid all difficulties, the Convention should make an appeal to the Primary Assemblies, to consult them, whether or not it is their wish that the Convention should judge Louis, and pronounce sentence upon him.

Quinette was for judging Louis, and referring his sentence to the sovereign people in the Primary Assemblies.

The mountain became extremely clamourous, and would that Louis should be immediately sentenced to suffer death; that his sentence should be pronounced, and afterwards referred to the ratification of the people.

After many tumultuous debates, the discussion was finally closed, and the following three questions adopted on the motion of Barrere.

1. Is Louis guilty or not guilty of high treason, and of attempts against the general safety of the State?

2. Shall the appeal to the people take place?

3. What punishment shall he suffer?

Sitting of Tuesday, January 15.

Bouzot moved, and the Convention decreed, that every member, who should vote on the questions terminating the judgment of Louis, should have his name inscribed in a book destined for that purpose, and that the different names should afterwards be sent to the eighty-four departments.

Here Manuel, one of the Secretaries, read the first question, on which the members of the Convention were to vote, viz.

"Is Louis guilty or not guilty of high treason, and of attempts against the general safety of the State?"

The nominal call began, M. Sallas read the names, and each member ascended the Tribune.

The nominal call being terminated, M. Vergniaux, the president, rose and spoke as follows:

Out of 735 voters, 26 have been absent by leave; five by illness, one for cause unknown; 26 have made divers declarations: and 693 have voted for the question in the affirmative, I do declare, in the name of the Convention,

"That Louis Capet is Guilty of High Treason, and of attempts against the general safety of the state.

Here the second question was put,

"Shall the Appeal to the people take place."

A great number of members spoke for and against the appeal; and almost every one of them seemed apprehensive of all the complicated horrors of civil war.

When Louvet and Manual gave their vote respecting this question, they expressed in the strongest language, their indignation at having heard one of the nearest relatives of Louis vote for his death.

Soon after M. EGALITE came to vote on the second question, he said,—"I only mind my duty, and I do vote that the appeal shall not take place."

Clootz voted against the appeal.

The nominal call was determined at 11 o'clock, and the following was the result:

Members absent	26
Members who did not give their vote	26
Sick members	3
Absent members without cause	3
Members for the Appeal	283
Members against the Appeal	424
Majority against the appeal	280.

Here Barrere the President rose, and said:

"The National Convention doth decree, that the sentence which it shall pronounce upon Louis Capet, shall not be referred to the appeal of the people.

Sentence pronounced against Louis the Sixteenth.

PARIS, Jan. 17, 1792.

Thursday, Half past Nine, in the Evening.

I am sorry it falls to my lot to communicate to you the most distressing intelligence of the event which has just taken place,

The National Convention after sitting 34 hours, has just voted, that the punishment of Death shall be inflicted on his most Christian Majesty.

This unjust and iniquitious judgment was carried by a majority of rather more than a hundred. Fifty of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the rest in respect to the time when it should be inflicted, some thinking it should not be put in execution 'till the end of the war, and others proposing that it should be postponed 'till the sense of the people should be taken. Petion, and many of the leading members, voted for death with these restrictions.

Amazement and terror appear universally to prevail; and the confusion of those who are known to have been attached to the royal prisoner, can more easily be imagined than described. So great was the general terror during this long sitting of the convention, that many of the members, who went to the hall on Tuesday morning with a positive resolution of saving the king if possible found themselves compelled, by the most urgent motives of personal safety, to vote against him.

There undoubtedly was great reason for this apprehension; for a most formidable mob was collected, which openly threatened by name, many of the members, to murder them upon the spot if they did not vote the death of the King.

I cannot express the horror which was painted in the countenance of every individual in the National Convention, where the very worst of mankind were assembled, when the Duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his King and relation. Even Manual, in a very proper and spirited manner, attacked him upon it. This execrable branch of the house of Bourbon has had remittances of more than 20,000 livres sent to him from England, by which he is in some measure enabled to defray the charge of the assassins, whom he and Robertspierre have now in pay.

The King is perfectly reconciled to his Fate.

The situation of her majesty, madam Elizabeth, and the princess royal is melancholy indeed! The latter has for some time been unwell; and the indelicate conversation which took place in the Convention upon her majesty applying for a physician, is not to be described.—The Dauphin is perfectly well, and is universally beloved.

Philadelphia, March 20.

Yesterday was received per the Tryal, Capt. Watts, further particulars respecting the fate of the unfortunate Louis the XVI.

An English Packet arrived at Lisbon with expresses from the British government, and amongst other intelligence, brought an account of the condemnation of the King of France, together with English papers (the London Daily Advertiser) as late as the 22d January, containing the sentence pronounced on that unhappy monarch by the National Convention; from those papers we have selected many particulars which are inserted in this day's publication.

The circumstances as reported at Lisbon were that the Convention were to pronounce sentence on the 14th—other accounts mention the 20th—but from the extract hereafter inserted, it appears that the sentence was pronounced the 17th of January—However, be it on what day it may, it was reported thus at Lisbon—That a mob had surrounded the Convention, and threatened not to let one member escape with his life, until they should pronounce sentence, and until it was brought forth and read to the mob.

In consequence whereof the Convention were obliged to satisfy the people, and a committee was appointed to carry the sentence, and read it to the King in his apartment which when they had done, it is said, he fainted away—that the lights were then taken from the apartment for some time, and the King left alone, in order that when he recovered he might feel the more horror—this cruelty, if it was really practised, was like a double death.

The Duke of Orleans, was mentioned as having been the 3d signer to the sentence.

The execution took place on Monday the 21st of January, early in the morning, and with torch-light. A hole was dug under the scaffold into which the head and trunk fell, and a fire was made which reduced it to ashes, after which the place was paved over, in order, if possible, to pass the action into oblivion.

The English prints are filled with accounts of the eager spirit of that nation for war—that exclusive of the

Nature—cultivate *Reason*.—And you, Legiſlators, if you deſire that the French people ſhould be happy—make haſte to propogate theſe principles, and to teach them in your primary ſchools, inſtead of thoſe fanatical principles which have hitherto been taught. The tyranny of kings was confined to make their people miſerable in this life; but thoſe other tyrants, the Prieſts, extend their dominions into another; of which they have no other idea than eternal puniſhments; a doctrine which ſome men have hitherto had the good nature to believe. But the moment of the cataſtrophe is come—all theſe prejudices muſt fall at the ſame time.—*We muſt deſtroy them, or they will deſtroy us.*—For myſelf! I honeſtly avow to the Convention—*I am an Atheiſt!* * (Here there is ſome noiſe and tumult—but a great number of members cried out, what is that to us? you are an honeſt man.) But *I* defy a ſingle individual, amongſt the twenty-four millions of Frenchmen, to make againſt me any well grounded reproach.—I doubt whether the Chriſtians, or the Catholics, of which the laſt ſpeaker, and thoſe of his opinion, have been talking to us, can make the challenge—(Great applauſes)—There is another conſideration.—Paris has great loſſes.—It has been deprived of the commerce of luxury, of that factitious ſplendor which was found at Courts, and invited ſtrangers hither.—Well! we muſt repair theſe loſſes.—Let me then repreſent to you the times, that are faſt approaching, when our Philoſophers, whoſe names are celebrated throughout Europe, Petion, Syeyes, Condorcet and others—ſurrounded in our Pantheon, as the Greek Philoſophers were at Athens, with a crowd of diſciples coming from all parts of Europe, walking like the Peripatetics, and teaching—this Man, the ſyſtem of the Univerſe, and developing the progreſs of all human knowledge; that perfectioning in the Social ſyſtem, and ſhewing, in our degree of the 17th of June, 1789, the ſeed of the inſurrection of the 14th of July, and the 10th of Auguſt, and of all thoſe inſurrections which are ſpreading with ſuch rapidity throughout Europe—ſo that theſe young ſtrangers, on their return to their reſpective countries, may ſpread the ſame lights and may operate, for the happineſs of mankind ſimilar revolutions throughout the whole.

(Numberleſs applauſes aroſe, almoſt throughout the whole aſſembly—and in the galleries.)

* *Printed "Deiſt" in the American Daily Advertiſer of Friday the 9th inſtant, but corrected in the paper of Monday following.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

The ſhip Louiſa, Capt. Brkhead, arrived here laſt Tueſday, left the Texel on the 16th of January, but brings nothing new, except the ſailing of 6 or 7 Dutch men of war and gun-boats, deſtined, it was ſaid, for the Scheldt.

A letter from the ſouthward, to a gentleman in this city, contains the following intelligence—

That a Britiſh frigate had arrived at Dominico 18th Feb. expreſs, in 32 days from England—and brought information, that Lord Hood was at ſea with a fleet of 32 ſail of the line, having on board ſeveral regiments, and that the Duke of Clarence had a command in this fleet: The letter further ſtates, that General Matthews had arrived in the above frigate, veſted with the ſupreme command of the forces in the Iſlands—that the army was to be augmented, by adding ten men to each company—The General was proceeding through the Iſlands, putting them in a poſture of defence, and that every appearance indicated immediate war.—The frigate brought a report, that a French fleet, of 33 ſail of the line, with a large body of troops, had ſailed for the Weſt Indies.

BENNINGTON, March 1.

A deſerter from the Britiſh 26th, or Cameronian regiment of foot, juſt arrived in this town from Canada, informs, that the ſoldiers of the 7th regiment, who were lately confined and tried for mutiny, and for threatning the life of their Colonel, Prince Edward, IVth ſon of George III. as lately mentioned in the papers, were all acquitted by the court martial; and that the Prince himſelf is now under an arreſt, for impoſing the hardſhip on his men of procuring ſuperfluous and fantaſtical equipments, and ſtopping their pay.—It is ſaid, he will have to reimburſe the whole to his regiment, and bear the burden perſonally; and further, were he not the King's ſon, he would in all probability be broken.

BOSTON, March 21.

Capt. Henry Williams, of Salem, ſailed from Trinidad the 10th of February. The day he ſailed, it was proclaimed by beat of drum, that every maſter of a veſſel ſhould, on his arrival, make report at the Governor's, of all his paſſengers; and if they had not brought caſh to maintain themſelves, he muſt take them away again, unleſs they had a trade to maintain themſelves.—That if he had any Mulattoes or Negroes he muſt do the ſame;—and that they muſt not bring any ſwords, cutlaſſes or guns, with them.

Capt. Williams left at Trinidad, one 64 gunſhip, 2 frigates, and 1 ſloop of war (French) that would not hoiſt the national flag.—They brought 6000 people from Martinique and Guadaloupe. The Spaniſh Governor had hired an American ſloop to carry thereof an account to Spain. The frigates rudders were unhung, and hauled on ſhore, and their ſails unbent. Proviſions of all kinds were plenty and cheap.

We learn from Hallowell, in the county of Lincoln, that a gang of Coiners have lately been detected in that vicinity. The coin they had counterfeited and paſſed, were dollars, which were ſo maſterly executed, as to render detection extremely difficult. Several of the gang, are now ſecured in Pownalborough goal, and the implements, dies, &c. are ſecure in the poſſeſſion of Joſeph North, Eſquire. But few of theſe counterfeits, (which are made of copper thinly plated) were in circulation before the detection was made.

NEWPORT, March 25.

By the Ships Favourite and Tryal, arrived at Philadelphia on Monday and Tueſday laſt, we have received the following very highly intereſting and important Intelligence:

The Death of Louis XVI.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of Monday, January 14.

BOUZOT denounced the Council-General of the Commons, for having iſſued a decree of ſhutting up the Play houſes, and other places of public entertainment: He moved that this decree be annulled.

Quinette obſerved, that there was a decree extant, which charged the executive power to take all poſſible meaſures of ſafety during the judgment of Louis Capet.

The Aſſembly called for the order of the day.

A letter was read from M. Bertrand, the Ex-Miniſter, who complaining that the Miniſter of Juſtice had not delivered to the official defenders of Louis XVI. certain papers which he had addreſſed to them.

The Miniſter of Juſtice ſaid, he had delivered thoſe pieces into the hands of the Commiſſion of twelve.

A member of this commiſſion declared, that the pieces had been preſented to Maleſherbes, but the latter would not make any uſe of them.

The Convention called for the order of the day, being

The final judgment of Louis XVI.

Lehardi moved, that it be previouſly decided by a nominal call, if the decree that is to be pronounced on the fate of Louis ſhall be ſanctioned by the nation at large.

Another propoſed theſe queſtions——

1. Is it compatible with the intereſt of the State, that Louis be deprived of his dignity.

2. Is it proper that he ſhould ſuffer death, or be impriſoned for life?

3. In either caſe, ſhall an appeal to the people take place?

Coulton and Gauthier moved, that the following two queſtions be firſt put.

1. Is Louis guilty of high treaſon and conſpiracy againſt the liberty and ſovereignty of the nation?

Louvet moved, that in order to ſhow a proper reſpect to the opinions of the different members; it ſhould be firſt decided, whether or not, the appeal to the ſovereign people ſhould take place?

Cambaceres was of opinion, that the Convention ought to pronounce a judgment in *ipſo facto*; he expreſſed at the ſame time his doubts, if the Convention had ſuch a power veſted in them; he therefore moved, that to avoid all difficulties, the Convention ſhould make an appeal to the Primary Aſſemblies, to conſult them, whether or not it is their with that the Convention ſhould judge Louis, and pronounce ſentence upon him.

Quinette was for judging Louis, and referring his ſentence to the ſovereign people in the Primary Aſſemblies.

The mountain became extremely clamourous, and wiſhed that Louis ſhould be immediately ſentenced to ſuffer death; that his ſentence ſhould be pronounced, and afterwards referred to the ratification of the people.

After many tumultuous debates, the diſcuſſion was finally cloſed, and the following three queſtions adopted on the motion of Barrere.

1. Is Louis guilty or not guilty of high treaſon, and of attempts againſt the general ſafety of the ſtate?

2. Shall the appeal to the people take place?

3. What puniſhment ſhall he ſuffer?

Sitting of Tueſday, January 15.

Bouzot moved, and the Convention decreed, that every member, who ſhould vote on the queſtions terminating the judgment of Louis, ſhould have his name inſcribed in a book deſtined for that purpoſe, and that the different names ſhould afterwards be ſent to the eighty-four departments.

Here Manuel, one of the Secretaries, read the firſt queſtion, on which the members of the Convention were to vote, viz.

"Is Louis guilty or not guilty of high-treaſon, and of attempts againſt the general ſafety of the ſtate?"

The nominal call began, M. Sallas read the names, and each member aſcended the Tribune.

The nominal call being terminated, M. Vergniaux, the preſident, roſe and ſpoke as follows:

Out of 735 voters, 26 have been abſent by leave; five by illneſs, one for cauſe unknown; 26 have made divers declarations: and 693 have voted for the queſtion in the affirmative, I do declare, in the name of the Convention.

"That Louis Capet is Guilty of High Treaſon, and of attempts againſt the general ſafety of the ſtate.

Here the ſecond queſtion was put,

"Shall the Appeal to the people take place."

A great number of members ſpoke for and againſt the appeal; and almoſt every one of them ſeemed apprehenſive of all the complicated horrors of civil war.

When Louvet and Manual gave their vote reſpecting this queſtion, they expreſſed in the ſtrongeſt language, their indignation at having heard one of the neareſt relatives of Louis vote for his death.

Soon after M. EGALITE came to vote on the ſecond queſtion, he ſaid,—"I only mind my duty, and I do vote that the appeal ſhall not take place."

Cloutz voted againſt the appeal.

The nominal call was determined at 11 o'clock, and the following was the reſult:

Members abſent	26
Members who did not give their vote	10
Sick members	3
Abſent members without cauſe	3
Members for the Appeal	283
Members againſt the Appeal	424
Majority againſt the appeal	280.

Here Barrere the Preſident roſe, and ſaid;

"The National Convention doth decree, that the ſentence which it ſhall pronounce upon Louis Capet, ſhall not be referred to the appeal of the people.

Sentence pronounced againſt Louis the Sixteenth.

PARIS, Jan. 17, 1792.

Thurſday, Half paſt Nine, in the Evening.

I am ſorry it falls to my lot to communicate to you the moſt diſtreſſing intelligence of the event which has juſt taken place,

The National Convention after ſitting 24 hours, has juſt voted, that the puniſhment of Death ſhall be inflicted on his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

This unjuſt and iniquitious judgment was carried by a majority of rather more than a hundred. Fifty of this number, though they voted for death, differed in opinion from the reſt in reſpect to the time when it ſhould be inflicted, ſome thinking it ſhould not be put in execution 'till the end of the war, and others propoſing that it ſhould be poſtponed 'till the ſenſe of the people ſhould be taken. Petion, and many of the leading members, voted for death with theſe reſtrictions.

Amazement and terror appear univerſally to prevail; and the confuſion of thoſe who are known to have been attached to the royal priſoner, can more eaſily be imagined than deſcribed. So great was the general terror during this long ſitting of the convention, that many of the members, who went to the hall on Tueſday morning with a poſitive reſolution of ſaving the king if poſſible found themſelves compelled, by the moſt urgent motives of perſonal ſafety, to vote againſt him.

There undoubtedly was great reaſon for this apprehenſion; for a moſt formidable mob was collected, which openly threatened by name, many of the members, to murder them upon the ſpot if they did not vote the death of the King.

I cannot expreſs the horror which was painted in the countenance of every individual in the National Convention, where the very worſt of mankind were aſſembled, when the Duke of Orleans gave his vote for the death of his King and relation. Even Manual, in a very proper and ſpirited manner, attacked him upon it. This execrable branch of the houſe of Bourbon has had remittances of more than 20,000 liveres ſent to him from England, by which he is in ſome meaſure enabled to defray the charge of the aſſaſſins, whom he and Robertſpierre have now in pay.

The King is perfectly reconciled to his Fate.

The ſituation of her majeſty, madam Elizabeth, and the princeſs royal is melancholy indeed! The latter has for ſome tims been unwell; and the indelicate converſation which took place in the Convention upon her majeſty applying for a phyſician, is not to be deſcribed.—The Dauphin is perfectly well, and is univerſally beloved.

Philadelphia, March 20.

Yeſterday was received per the Tryal, Capt. Watts, further particulars reſpecting the fate of the unfortunate Louis the XVI.

An Engliſh Packet arrived at Liſbon with expreſſes from the Britiſh government, and amongſt other intelligence, brought an account of the condemnation of the King of France, together with Engliſh papers (the London Daily Advertiſer) as late as the 22d January, containing the ſentence pronounced on that unhappy monarch by the National Convention; from thoſe papers we have ſelected many particulars which are inſerted in this day's publication.

The circumſtances as reported at Liſbon were that the Convention were to pronounce ſentence on the 14th—other accounts mention the 20th—but from the extract hereafter inſerted, it appears that the ſentence was pronounced the 17th of January—However, be it on what day it may, it was reported thus at Liſbon—That a mob had ſurrounded the Convention, and threatened not to let one member eſcape with his life, until they ſhould pronounce ſentence, and until it was brought forth and read to the mob.

In conſequence whereof the Convention were obliged to ſatisfy the people, and a committtee was appointed to carry the ſentence, and read it to the King in his apartment which when they had done, it is ſaid, he fainted away—that the lights were then taken from the apartment for ſome time, and the King left alone, in order that when he recovered he might feel the more horror—this cruelty, if it was really practiſed, was like a double death.

The Duke of Orleans, was mentioned as having been the 3d ſigner to the ſentence.

The execution took place on Monday the 21ſt of January, early in the morning, and with torch-light. A hole was dug under the ſcaffold into which the head and trunk fell, and a fire was made which reduced it to aſhes, after which the place was paved over, in order, if poſſible, to paſs the action into oblivion.

The Engliſh prints are filled with accounts of the eager ſpirit of that nation for war—that exclusive of the

King's bounty at five pounds, the counties had offered an additional recompense of fifty shillings to every seaman who would enter the fleet, the consequence of which was that men were enlisting extremely fast.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 6th Feb. 1793, per Tryal, Captain Watts.

"By the last Packet which arrived 5th instant, we have the disagreeable news of the death of the King of France, he was tried on Sunday the 20th January, and condemned to be executed the next day at ten o'clock in the morning, but was beheaded at four in the morning by torch light: after his head was cut off it fell in the hole dug for the purpose, and his body thrown after it without any ceremony or parade: this conduct seems to impress horror and resentment from all who have heard speak on the subject."

They were pressing men fast at Lisbon when the Tryal sailed, and the place was strongly fortified—1300 had been pressed in one night, and the common jails almost emptied for them—The people in Lisbon are dreadfully alarmed for fear of a visit from the French fleet, which is said to be on very respectable footing.

There were eighteen British ships of the line ready for sea, and it was believed they were destined to join the Spanish and Portuguese fleets.

It seems strange, that notwithstanding all the foregoing, different accounts respecting the death of the King yet letters dated Gibraltar, February 12th, from a person in high office to his correspondent in this city, do not mention the subject.

Caleb Strong, Esq; is re-elected a Federal Senator for the State of Massachusetts.

Wednesday the 17th Day of April next is appointed by Authority to be observed as a Day Fasting and Prayer throughout the State of Connecticut.

Mr. GERRY is proposed, in a Bolton Paper, as a Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

EPIGRAM.

On Mr. BURKE, *producing the dagger in the British House of Commons.*

BURKE from his coat the Dagger drew:
And mark what follow'd after;
With rage quite frantic—thro' and thro',
He *struck* them all—WITH LAUGHTER.

See the last MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to insert the following, and oblige a Number of your Readers.

I UNDERSTAND, by your Mercury of the fourth instant, that the General Assembly have permitted Theatrical Exhibitions in Newport, under the direction of the Town-Council. If the Town of Newport ever petitioned the Assembly for such liberty, the thanks of the town are due to them. But I believe the town neither asked, or desired it; of consequence have no favour to acknowledge. If any inhabitant, thinking to curry favour, has suffered himself to be made a tool of, by any vain, idle set of men, and begged that liberty, to them he must look to reward his folly.—But I have scruples in my mind, respecting the truth of the report: For were there no gentlemen in the House, who ought to have opposed the petition? (who know there is a large number of people in Newport, that are obliged to play for want of employ) who are in duty bound to show the impropriety of asking liberty to exhibit plays? Or were the gentlemen asleep, the moment the petition was under consideration? The moment, I say; for if the House had taken two minutes *serious* consideration on the subject, perhaps the motion would have been treated with contempt. Or did the petitioner carry his point, as a bold impertinent Boy, who being under some little restraint, does, when he asks his father that is attending to some important business, "Sir, shall I go out to play." The father, not choosing to be interrupted by him, says, go play it you will. Out of the door goes the boy to his comrades, shouting huzza, I have got liberty to play. If the town have not chosen men, to transact their affairs, who will discourage immorality, and idleness, and discountenance the low cunning of men of corrupt minds, who call Tragedies and Comedies *Moral Lectures*, and such as will encourage virtue and industry, I think they will do well next April to appoint such. If the men already chosen, answer the character just drawn, and no crime can be alledged against them, but accidentally falling asleep at that time, I think it best to establish them. My earnest desire is, that the authority of the State prohibit those pests of society, those infamous wretches the comedians (who go about doing evil) from exhibiting their folly, to the weak minds that belong to the town of Newport. For it has been proved, by ocular demonstration, that they have not fortitude enough to withstand such temptations. Should Mr. Busy body be suffered to run before he is sent, and present petitions to the Assembly in his own name without censure, for what his whimsical brain dictates favours, there is no knowing where he will stop. If what he has asked is a real favour, why not granted to every town in the State? If he persists, I think it would be best to treat him as an unfortunate man does his imprudent wife, *advertise him.* If the minds of any of the inhabitants of Newport are so animated, that they need to be taken down, let them visit the multitudes of distressed families in the town; and if they have any humanity, that will lower their spirits sufficiently. And if any are too low spirited, and have money to spare, let them bestow it on the needy, that will afford pleasure to a benevolent mind, and will meet the approbation of

An Inhabitant of the Town of Newport.

March 14, 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 23d

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Ascension, Chace,	Havanna
Brig Sally, Wolfe,	Ditto
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
—— Two Friends, Chappell,	New London
—— Ann, Hammond,	Rochester
—— Sally, Spencer,	Sherbourne
—— Endeavour, Parker,	Folly Landing
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Ruth, Usher,	Hispaniola
Sloop Ranger, Prebrey,	New-London
—— Hannah, Vickery,	New-York
—— Sally, Vance,	Norfolk
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore

ST. CÆCILIA SOCIETY, on Tuesday Evening, in Easter Week, to One of their Members, grant a Benefit Ticket.

Tickets at Three Shillings to be had of Mr. JOHN BOURS, Mr. SAMUEL KING, and Mr. SAMUEL HOWLAND; and the Doors of (Mrs. *Penrose's*) the Concert-Hall to be opened exactly at Six o'Clock.

Signed, by Order of the Directors,
ROBERT SHEARMAN, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, March 23, 1793.

VENDUE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the third Day of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-House of Col. Robert Brown, in South-Kingstown, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the Houshold FURNITURE, &c. of SILAS COOKE, Esq; late deceased.

JOHN BROWN, *Administrator.*

South Kingstown, March 19, 1793.

The Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION, of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State-House, on the first Monday of the next Month, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

24th 3d Month, 1793.

THE Managers of PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY assure the Public, that the Drawing of the Fourth Class will *positively* commence on the last Monday in May next.—All who are in Arrears for Tickets, in the 1st, 2d, or 3d Classes, will particularly oblige them by calling and discharging the same, so that they may be enabled to pay the Prizes on Demand.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham,

A FEW Hundred of MULBERRY TREES—Three Years old, for *Thirty Shillings a Hundred.*——These Trees bear a large, delicious Fruit, that sells quick for Eighteen Pence a Quart;——and are supposed by some to be the best Kind for feeding SILK-WORMS.

Newport, March 7, 1793.

Just received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A QUANTITY of BUTTER—cheap for CASH.—ALSO, a small Collection of choice GARDEN SEEDS, viz.—Onion; Blood Red, Scarlet and White Beet; Orange Carrot; Parsnip; Scarlet and Purple Radish; Bush and Pole Beans; Lettuce, &c. &c. &c.

He has also for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

FLAX.

WANTED,

By the PROPRIETORS *of the* DUCK MANUFACTORY, *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH will be paid on Delivery.——Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

Christoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the best Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Use whatever.
Also,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Chest.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Best Holland Powder, by the Quarter Cask,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and superfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Cash.

☞ He will pay Cash for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Imported in the last Ships; suitable for all Seasons, but more especially the ensuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the lowest Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wish to present their grateful Thanks for past Favours, and hope to serve their good Customers no less to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Geneva, by the Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
Tobacco, by the Hogshead,
Russia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, from 12 to 15 Feet Keel, may be supplied on the shortest Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches; and has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD, of the best Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

☞ The highest Price is given by him, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 7, 1793.

We the Underwritten, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the personal Estate of MARY COWELL, late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent; hereby notify the said Creditors, to bring in their Claims to either of us, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by said Council.

SAMUEL GIBBS,
EDWARD THURSTON, } *Commissioners.*

Newport, March 4, 1793.

King's bounty at five pounds, the counties had offered an additional recompenſe of fifty ſhillings to every ſeaman who would enter the fleet, the conſequence of which was that men were enliſting extremely faſt.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated 6th Feb. 1793, per Tryal, Captain Watts.

"By the laſt Packet which arrived 5th inſtant, we have the diſagreeable news of the death of the King of France, he was tried on Sunday the 20th January, and condemned to be executed the next day at ten o'clock in the morning, but was beheaded at four in the morning by torch light: after his head was cut off it fell in the hole dug for the purpoſe, and his body thrown after it without any ceremony or parade: this conduct ſeems to impreſs horror and reſentment from all who have heard ſpeak on the ſubject."

They were preſſing men faſt at Liſbon when the Tryal ſailed, and the place was ſtrongly fortified—1300 had been preſſed in one night, and the common jails almoſt emptied for men—The people in Liſbon are dreadfully alarmed for fear of a viſit from the French fleet, which is ſaid to be on very reſpectable footing.

There were eighteen Britiſh ſhips of the line ready for ſea, and it was believed they were deſtined to join the Spaniſh and Portugueſe fleets.

It ſeems ſtrange, that notwithſtanding all the foregoing, different accounts reſpecting the death of the King yet letters dated Gibraltar, February 12th, from a perſon in high office to his correſpondent in this city, do not mention the ſubject.

Caleb Strong, Eſq; is re-elected a Federal Senator for the State of Maſſachuſetts.

Wedneſday the 17th Day of April next is appointed by Authority to be obſerved as a Day Faſting and Prayer throughout the State of Connecticut.

Mr. GERRY is propoſed, in a Boſton Paper, as a Candidate for Governor of Maſſachuſetts.

EPIGRAM.

On Mr. BURKE, *producing the dagger in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons.**

BURKE from his coat the Dagger drew:
And mark what follow'd after;
With rage quite frantic—thro' and thro',
He *ſtruck* them all—WITH LAUGHTER.

* *See the laſt* MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

Pleaſe to inſert the following, and oblige a Number of your Readers.

I UNDERSTAND, by your Mercury of the fourth inſtant, that the General Aſſembly have permitted Theatrical Exhibitions in Newport, under the direction of the Town-Council. If the Town of Newport ever petitioned the Aſſembly for ſuch liberty, the thanks of the town are due to them. But I believe the town neither aſked, or deſired it; of conſequence have no favour to acknowledge. If any inhabitant, thinking to curry favour, has ſuffered himſelf to be made a tool of, by any vain, idle ſet of men, and begged that liberty, to them he muſt look to reward his folly.—But I have ſcruples on my mind, reſpecting the truth of the report: For were there no gentlemen in the Houſe, who ought to have oppoſed the petition? (who know there is a large number of people in Newport, that are obliged to play for want of employ) who are in duty bound to ſhow the impropriety of aſking liberty to exhibit plays? Or were the gentlemen aſleep, the moment the petition was under conſideration? The moment, I ſay; for if the Houſe had taken two minutes *ſerious* conſideration on the ſubject, perhaps the motion would have been treated with contempt. Or did the petitioner carry his point, as a bold impertinent Boy, who being under ſome little reſtraint, does, when he aſks his father that is attending to ſome important buſineſs, "Sir, ſhall I go out to play." The father, not chooſing to be interrupted by him, ſays, go play it you will. Out of the door goes the boy to his comrades, ſhouting huzza, I have got liberty to play. If the town have not choſen men, to tranſact their affairs, who will diſcourage immorality and idleneſs, and diſcountenance the low cunning of men of corrupt minds, who call Tragedies and Comedies *Moral Lectures*, and ſuch as will encourage virtue and induſtry, I think they will do well next April to appoint ſuch. If the men already choſen, anſwer the character juſt drawn, and no crime can be alledged againſt them, but accidentally falling aſleep at that time, I think it beſt to eſtabliſh them. My earneſt deſire is, that the authority of the State prohibit thoſe peſts of ſociety, thoſe infamous wretches the comedians (who go about doing evil) from exhibiting their folly, to the weak minds that belong to the town of Newport. For it has been proved, by ocular demonſtration, that they have not fortitude enough to withſtand ſuch temptations. Should Mr. Buſy body be ſuffered to run before he is ſent, and preſent petitions to the Aſſembly in his own name without cenſure, for what his whimſical brain dictates or favours, there is no knowing where he will ſtop. If what he has aſked is a real favour, why not granted to every town in the State? If he perſiſts, I think it would be beſt to treat him as an unfortunate man does his imprudent wife, *adverti[illegible] him.* If the minds of any of the inhabitants of Newport are ſo animated, that they need to be taken down, let them viſit the multitudes of diſtreſſed families in the town; and if they have any humanity, that will lower their ſpirits ſufficiently. And if any are too low ſpirited, and have money to ſpare, let them beſtow it on the needy, that will afford pleaſure to a benevolent mind, and will meet the approbation of

An Inhabitant of the Town of Newport.

March 14, 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, March 23d

ENTERED,	*from*
Ship Aſcenſion, Chace,	Havanna
Brig Sally, Wolfe,	Ditto
Sloop Clementina, Weſtcott,	Providence
—— Two Friends, Chappell,	New-London
—— Ann, Hammond,	Rocheſter
—— Sally, Spencer,	Sherbourne
—— Endeavour, Parker,	Folly Landing
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Ruth, Uſher,	Hiſpaniola
Sloop Ranger, Preſbrey,	New-London
—— Hannah, Vickery,	New-York
—— Sally, Vance,	Norfolk
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore

ST. CÆCILIA SOCIETY, on Tueſday Evening, in Eaſter Week, to One of their Members, grant a Benefit Ticket.

Tickets at Three Shillings to be had of Mr. JOHN BOURS, Mr. SAMUEL KING, and Mr. SAMUEL HOWLAND; and the Doors of (Mrs. *Penroſe's*) the Concert-Hall to be opened exactly at Six o'Clock.

Signed, by Order of the Directors,
ROBERT SHEARMAN, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, March 23, 1793.

VENDUE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the third Day of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Col. Robert Brown, in South-Kingſtown, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the Houſhold FURNITURE, &c. of SILAS COOKE, Eſq; late deceaſed.

JOHN BROWN, *Adminiſtrator.*

South Kingſtown, March 19, 1793.

The Members of the *Newport*

ASSOCIATION, of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe, on the firſt Monday of the next Month, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

24th 3d Month, 1793.

THE Managers of PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the Drawing of the Fourth Claſs will *poſitively* commence on the laſt Monday in May next.—All who are in Arrears for Tickets, in the 1ſt, 2d, or 3d Claſſes, will particularly oblige them by calling and diſcharging the ſame, ſo that they may be enabled to pay the Prizes on Demand.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham,

A FEW Hundred of MULBERRY TREES—Three Years old, for *Thirty Shillings a Hundred.*——Theſe Trees bear a large, delicious Fruit, that ſells quick for Eighteen Pence a Quart;——and are ſuppoſed by ſome to be the beſt Kind for feeding SILK-WORMS.

Newport, March 7, 1793.

Juſt received, and for SALE, by

Stephen Pierce,

A QUANTITY of BUTTER —cheap for CASH.—ALSO, a ſmall Collection of choice GARDEN SEEDS, viz.—Onion; Blood Red, Scarlet and White Beet; Orange Carrot; Turnip; Parſnip; Scarlet and Purple Radiſh; Buſh and Pole Beans; Lettuce, &c. &c. &c.

He has alſo for Sale, BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, January 14, 1793.

F L A X.

W A N T E D,

By the PROPRIETORS *of the* DUCK MANUFACTORY, *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which CASH will be paid on Delivery.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Jan. 23, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

Chriſtoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Uſe whatever.
Alſo,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Beſt Holland Powder, by the Quarter Caſk,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

ALSO,

A CONSIGNMENT of One Hundred BARRELS of Baltimore and Alexandria fine and ſuperfine FLOUR.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

☞ He will pay Caſh for any Quantity of live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1792.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

ENGLISH and *INDIA* GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers no leſs to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Geneva, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Beef and Flour, by the Barrel,
Tobacco, by the Hogſhead,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSES BOAT, from 12 to 15 Feet Keel, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

A L S O,

Two Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town, which he will ſell cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches; and has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, of the beſt Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

☞ The higheſt Price is given by him, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, March 7, 1793.

We the Underwritten, appointed

by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the perſonal Eſtate of MARY COWLEY, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; hereby notify the ſaid Creditors, to bring in their Claims to either of us, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by ſaid Council.

SAMUEL GIBBS,
EDWARD THURSTON, } *Commiſſioners.*

Newport, March 4, 1793.

How finely apposite are the Words of Shakespeare, as put into the Mouth of Richard the Second, to the Situation of the deposed King of France.

RICHARD.

WHAT must the King do now? must he submit?
The King shall do it.—Must he be deposed?
The King shall be contented. O' God's name let it go.
I'll give my jewels, for a set of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for an hermitage;
My gay apparel, for an alms man's gown;
My figured goblets, for a dish of wood;
My sceptre, for a palmer's walking staff;
My subjects, for a pair of carved saints;
And my large kingdom, for a little grave—
A little, little grave—an obscure grave!

And in K. RICHARD.

——I have no name, no title;
Not that name was given me at that font,
But 'tis usurped. Alack the heavy day,
That I have worn so many winters out,
And know not now what name to call myself!

The unfortunate Queen of France may exclaim with a Sister in Distress, the Wife of one of the Richards—

I WILL despair, and be at enmity
With cozening Hope; he is a flatterer,
A parasite, a keeper back of death;
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,
Which false hopes linger in extremity.

IMPROMPTU

On the TRIAL of LOUIS XVI.

TRY your late King, by no Means—No,
Behave like Men, and let him go;
To try him, argues want of Sense,
And tends to give him Consequence.——
O! Be Philosophers, and say,
"Go, *once*, our Monarch go your Way.—
"There's Money, where you please, go spend it,
"And take your LIFE—but learn to mend it."

THOUGHTS on the *MANNERS* of the *GREAT*.

[*Continued.*]

ANOTHER cause, which still further impedes the reception of religion even among the well-disposed, is, that garment of sadness in which people delight to suppose her dressed; and that life of hard austerity, and pining abstinence, which they pretend she enjoins her disciples. And it were well if this were only the misrepresentation of her declared enemies; but, unhappily, it is the too frequent misconception of her injudicious friends. But such an overcharged picture is not more unamiable, than it is unlike; for I will venture to affirm, that Religion, with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational, but of pleasurable enjoyment, than the uncontrolled dominion of any one vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as Passion, so exacting as the World, nor so despotic as Fashion.—Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does Religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life, as rigorously as Avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease, as Ambition? Or such renunciations of our quiet, as Pride? Does Devotion *murder sleep*, like Dissipation? Does she destroy Health, like Intemperance? Does she annihilate Fortune, like Gaming? Does she embitter Life, like Discord; or abridge it, like Duelling? Does Religion impose more Vigilance, than Suspicion? Or half as many Mortifications, as Vanity? Vice has her martyrs, and the most austere and self-denying Ascetic (who mistakes the genius of Christianity, almost as much as her enemies) never tormented himself with such cruel and causeless severity, as that with which Envy lacerates her unhappy votaries.—Worldly honour obliges us to be at the trouble of resenting injuries, but Religion spares us that inconvenience by commanding us to forgive them; and by this injunction consults our happiness, no less than our virtue; for the torment of constantly hating any one, must be at least equal to the sin of it.—If this estimate be fairly made, then is the balance clearly on the side of Religion, even in the article of pleasure.

[*To be continued*]

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

General-Treasurer's OFFICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Newport, who borrowed Paper Money of the State, emitted in May, A. D. 1786, are requested to call and discharge their Interest Bonds, on or before the 25th of April next, which will prevent a Prosecution of them that must be attended with considerable Expence.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *General Treasurer.*

Newport, March 16, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to be shrew.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for good LAND, *either on this Island, or in South-Kingstown,*

An Estate, adjoining Southerly

on the Estate occupied by Mr. John Hadwen; containing, upon the Street, 25 Feet, and extending unto the Salt-Water, or Harbour, with Two commodious DWELLING-HOUSES; one upon said Street, having a convenient SHOP, and the other adjoining below—together with a small GARDEN, a good Well of Water, a large STORE and WHARF.——For further Particulars, inquire of

EDWARD HAZARD.

N. B. If not disposed of soon, the HOUSE and SHOP will be to LET.

Newport, March 18, 1793.

To be LET,

And entered upon immediately,

PART of the large, well-finished HOUSE, next Southward of the Brick-Market, containing Ten Rooms, with Cellars, a Shop, a large Store on the Wharf, and Half of the Garden.——The Situation is very convenient for most Kinds of Business.—Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms, by applying to

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, 18th 3d Month, 1793.

TO BE LET,

PART of a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, Three Rooms on a Floor; a good Well of Water, and GARDEN.——Inquire of

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, March 18, 1793.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of CÆSAR MARTIN (an African) late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims, to the Subscriber, within Six Months from this Date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to him, within that Time.

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Administrator.*

Newport, March 18, 1793.

ALL the Creditors of JOHN EARL, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may, if they see Cause, be and appear before the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, at Newport, on the last Monday of August, A. D. 1793, there to ascertain their respective Demands, and nominate Assignees, for receiving and distributing said Insolvent's Estate and Effects, to and among his Creditors.

By Order of the Court,

J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

ALL the Creditors of JOSEPH BORDEN, of Portsmouth, Husbandman, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may, if they see fit, be and appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden at Newport, on the last Monday of August, A. D. 1793; there to ascertain their respective Demands, and nominate Assignees for receiving and distributing his Estate and Effects which will be then and there assigned for the Benefit of his Creditors.

By Order of the Court,

J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

WHEREAS THOMAS DIMON, of Bristol, in the County of Bristol, Trader, obtained the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency, made and passed in this State, A. D. 1756; and that we the Subscribers, according to the Law in such Cases made and provided, were appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas held at said Bristol, January Term, A. D. 1793, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors of said Thomas Dimon, do hereby call on all and Creditors, to exhibit their Claims against said THOMAS DIMON, at any Time between this and the then next Term of said July Court, A. D. 1793; otherwise they will be precluded, &c.

RICHARD SMITH,
STEPHEN SMITH,
DANIEL BRADFORD, } *Commissioners.*

Bristol, January 7, 1793.

WHEREAS the Honorable General Assembly, at their Session held at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in February inst. Resolved, that the Creditors of the late General J. M. VARNUM, Esq; deceased, should have a longer Time to exhibit their Claims against his Estate: These are, therefore, to notify said Creditors, that they have Liberty to exhibit their respective Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in East-Greenwich and Providence, at any Time within Four Months from the Date hereof, that being the further Time allowed by said Assembly for the receiving such Claims.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
DANIEL COOKE, } *Commissioners.*

East Greenwich, February 28, 1793.

BOOK-BINDING done in the Brick-Market Chamber.

Newport, February 4, 1792.

INOCULATION.

FOR the better Accommodation of the Country, as well as the Citizens of Newport, is opened a NEW HOSPITAL, on Coasters'-Harbour Island; where any Person living out of Town, who wishes to receive the Infection, may be inoculated and carried through the SMALL-POX, at the moderate Price of Seven Dollars and a Half per Head;—or, if more agreeable to board himself, by paying Twenty-one Shillings and Sixpence only, viz. Three Shillings and Sixpence to Overseers, Six Shillings to the Town of Newport for Hospital, &c. and Two Dollars for Medical Attendance, by

G. BAYLIES.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS of LAND on the Point, with a large DWELLING-HOUSE and STABLE thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, Esq; of Bristol, and is a convenient Stand for Business.—For Terms, apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 11th of 3d Month, 1793.

To be Sold, or Let,

A HOUSE and double LOT, next Door to the Widow Rodman's, on Easton's Point.——Inquire of STEPHEN AYRAULT.

Newport, March 8, 1793.

GARDEN SEEDS

Imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold by*

Charles Dunbar,

At his Shop, in Thames Street, opposite to Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, *viz.*

EARLY Turner, New green Marrowfat, Dwarf Marrowfat, and Leadman's Dwarf Peas; large Windsor, and early white, Bush Beans, &c. Sweet Marjoram; early Colly-Flower, early May, early Yorkshire, Sugar Loaf, large Batter-Sea, green Savoy, and yellow Savoy Cabbage; early short-top'd, Scarlet, and Red Turnip Radish; Double-Parsley; Cabbage, Imperial, and Selitia Lettuce; Scarlet-Beet, Orange Carrot, large Onion, large Parsnip, early Turnip, Celery, Cucumber, Bush-Squash, &c. &c.

ALSO, large Red CLOVER SEED, from London—Heard's Grass, and Burden's Ditto, from the State of Vermont.

Newport, March 11, 1793.

JOSEPH FREEBORN

PRESENTS his grateful Thanks to his Customers of last Year, and hopes to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the Time to come, as he shall make it his Endeavour to merit their further Employ, by pursuing his usual cheap Method, and having their Leather well dressed, and ready in Season.

He will Tan and curry Calf-Skins for 3/3 Cash or Produce, and all other Skins or Hides as low as can be done in this Place.—He will also pay Cash or exchange any Kind of Leather for Stock, at his Tan-Works, opposite the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting-House.

Newport, March 4, 1793.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *suitable for the approaching Season, just opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Those who may please to favour him with their Custom, shall be served with Attention and Despatch, and the smallest Favours most gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of DANIEL ROGERS, Esq; deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and those who are any wise indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

ANN ROGERS, *Administratrix.*

Newport, March 11, 1793.

All Persons having any just

Demands against the Estate of ISAAC ANTHONY, late of Portsmouth, deceased, are desired to present them to the Subscribers speedily for Payment; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, that the Subscribers may be enabled to satisfy the Demands against the same.—Those who neglect complying with this Request, may depend upon being sued at the next May Court.

REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix.*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.

How finely apposite are the Words of Shakespeare, as put into the Mouth of Richard the Second, to the Situation of the deposed King of France.

RICHARD.

WHAT must the King do now? must he submit?
The King shall do it.—Must he be deposed?
The King shall be contented. O' God's name let it go.
I'll give my jewels, for a set of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for an hermitage;
My gay apparel, for an alms-man's gown;
My figured goblets, for a dish of wood;
My sceptre, for a palmer's walking staff;
My subjects, for a pair of carved saints;
And my large kingdom, for a little grave—
A little, little grave—an obscure grave!

And in K. RICHARD.

——I have no name, no title;
Not that name was given me at that font,
But 'tis usurped. Alack the heavy day,
That I have worn so many winters out,
And know not now what name to call myself!

The unfortunate Queen of France may exclaim with a Sister in Distress, the Wife of one of the Richards—

I WILL despair, and be at enmity
With cozening Hope; he is a flatterer,
A parasite, a keeper back of death;
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,
Which false hopes linger in extremity.

IMPROMPTU

On the TRIAL of LOUIS XVI.

TRY your late King, by no Means—No,
Behave like Men, and let him go;
To try him, argues want of Sense,
And tends to give him Consequence.——
O! Be Philosophers, and say,
"Go, *once*, our Monarch go your Way.—
"There's Money, where you please, go spend it,
"And take your LIFE—but learn to mend it."

THOUGHTS on the *MANNERS* of the *GREAT*.

[*Continued.*]

ANOTHER cause, which still further impedes the reception of religion even among the well-disposed, is, that garment of sadness in which people delight to suppose her dressed; and that life of hard austerity, and pining abstinence, which they pretend she enjoins her disciples. And it were well if this were only the misrepresentation of her declared enemies; but, unhappily, it is the too frequent misconception of her injudicious friends. But such an overcharged picture is not more unamiable, than it is unlike; for I will venture to affirm, that Religion, with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational, but of pleasurable enjoyment, than the uncontrolled dominion of any one vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as Passion, so exacting as the World, nor so despotic as Fashion.—Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does Religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life, as rigorously as Avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease, as Ambition? Or such renunciations of our quiet, as Pride? Does Devotion *murder sleep*, like Dissipation? Does she destroy Health, like Intemperance? Does she annihilate Fortune, like Gaming? Does she embitter Life, like Discord; or abridge it, like Duelling? Does Religion impose more Vigilance, than Suspicion? Or half as many Mortifications, as Vanity? Vice has her martyrs, and the most austere and self-denying Acetic (who mistakes the genius of Christianity, almost as much as her enemies) never tormented himself with such cruel and causeless severity, as that with which Envy lacerates her unhappy votaries.—Worldly honour obliges us to be at the trouble of resenting injuries, but Religion spares us that inconvenience by commanding us to forgive them; and by this injunction consults our happiness, no less than our virtue; for the torment of constantly hating any one, must be at least equal to the sin of it.—If this estimate be fairly made, then is the balance clearly on the side of Religion, even in the article of pleasure.

[*To be continued.*]

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

General-Treasurer's OFFICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Newport, who borrowed Paper Money of the State, emitted in May, A. D. 1786, are requested to call and discharge their Interest-Bonds, on or before the 25th of April next, which will prevent a Prosecution of them that must be attended with considerable Expence.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *General Treasurer.*

Newport, March 16, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for good LAND, *either on this Island, or in South-Kingstown,*

An Estate, adjoining Southerly

on the Estate occupied by Mr. John Hadwen; containing, upon the Street, 25 Feet, and extending unto the Salt-Water, or Harbour, with Two commodious DWELLING-HOUSES; one upon said Street, having a convenient SHOP, and the other adjoining below—together with a small GARDEN, a good Well of Water, a large STORE and WHARF.——For further Particulars, inquire of

EDWARD HAZARD.

N. B. If not disposed of soon, the HOUSE and SHOP will be to LET.

Newport, March 18, 1793.

To be LET,

And entered upon immediately,

PART of the large, well-finished HOUSE, next Southward of the Brick-Market, containing Ten Rooms, with Cellars, a Shop, a large Store on the Wharf, and Half of the Garden.——The Situation is very convenient for most Kinds of Business.—Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms, by applying to

WALTER EASTON.

Newport, 18th 3d Month, 1793.

TO BE LET,

PART of a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, Three Rooms on a Floor; a good Well of Water, and GARDEN,——Inquire of

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, March 18, 1793.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of CÆSAR MARTIN (an African) late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims, to the Subscriber, within Six Months from this Date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to him, within that Time.

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Administrator.*

Newport, March 18, 1793.

ALL the Creditors of JOHN EARL, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may, if they see Cause, be and appear before the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, at Newport, on the last Monday of August, A. D. 1793, there to ascertain their respective Demands, and nominate Assignees, for receiving and distributing said Insolvent's Estate and Effects, to and among his Creditors.

By Order of the Court,

J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

ALL the Creditors of JOSEPH BORDEN, of Portsmouth, Husbandman, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may, if they see fit, be and appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden at Newport, on the last Monday of August, A. D. 1793; there to ascertain their respective Demands, and nominate Assignees for receiving and distributing his Estate and Effects which will be then and there assigned for the Benefit of his Creditors.

By Order of the Court,

J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*

WHEREAS THOMAS DIMON, of Bristol, in the County of Bristol, Trader, obtained the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency, made and passed in this State, A. D. 1756; and that we the Subscribers, according to the Law in such Cases made and provided, were appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Common Pleas held at said Bristol, January Term, A. D. 1793, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors of said Thomas Dimon, do hereby call on all said Creditors, to exhibit their Claims against said THOMAS DIMON, at any Time between this and the then next Term of said July Court, A. D. 1793; otherwise they will be precluded, &c.

RICHARD SMITH,
STEPHEN SMITH,
DANIEL BRADFORD, } *Commissioners.*

Bristol, January 7, 1793.

WHEREAS the Honorable General Assembly, at their Session held at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in February inst. Resolved, that the Creditors of the late General J. M. VARNUM, Esq; deceased, should have a longer Time to exhibit their Claims against his Estate: These are, therefore, to notify said Creditors, that they have Liberty to exhibit their respective Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in East-Greenwich and Providence, at any Time within Four Months from the Date hereof, that being the further Time allowed by said Assembly for the receiving such Claims.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
DANIEL COOKE, } *Commissioners.*

East-Greenwich, February 28, 1793.

BOOK-BINDING done in the Brick-Market Chamber.

Newport, February 4, 1793.

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REBECCA ANTHONY, } *Executrix.*
ISAAC ANTHONY, } *Executor.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 18, 1793.